

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd November, 1881.

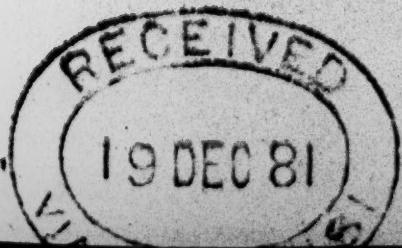
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 16th November praises Mr. Cap-

Circulation,
715 copies.

The retirement of W. C. Capper, Esq., c.s., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, for his ability, justice, and courtesy in no measured terms, and

remarks that all classes of the people in that province have heard with deep regret of his immediate retirement from the public service. There is no doubt that the Government is better acquainted with the interests of the public service than the outside public. However, we cannot but advise the Government not to accept his resignation. If he held the post for some years more, he would be able to place the judicial administration of the province, which has been lately re-organised according to the new judicial scheme, on a satisfactory footing. Moreover, the people would be very thankful to Government for the retention of the services of an officer like Mr. Capper, in whom they have so great confidence.



Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 16th November states that the custom of holding darbars originated with the Muhammadan kings of India. When any darbar was held, all the minor tributary chiefs had to attend it. The greater chiefs were not so completely subdued then as they are at present ; they were constantly in rebellion and seldom attended the darbars. Each king held only one or two darbars during his reign. Each chief who attended the darbar was put to some expense on account of the journey and had to present a *nazar* to the king, but he received a *khilat* from the king at the time of his departure from the king's capital which exceeded the value of his *nazar* and all the other expenditure incurred by him. Hence it is evident that the darbars held by the Muhammadan emperors cost the tributary chiefs nothing. Moreover, when any chief rendered any important services to the king, the latter granted him an accession of territory, appointed him the governor of a province, or placed him in command of a division of his army. But the state of things at present is quite different. All the native chiefs have been completely subdued by the British Government, and none of them has the power of raising his head against it. In fact, they fear it as much as a hare does a lion. A Muhammadan king generally ruled longer than the present high European officials do. The Viceroy and the provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are generally changed every five years. Each of these officials at least holds one darbar during his tenure of office and invites the native chiefs to attend it. They are bound to attend it. If any of them did not attend it, he would lose his state. They are now generally quite illiterate, and are not able to well manage their affairs, and are consequently involved in debt. When they go to a darbar, they make costly presents and foolishly vie with each other in splendour and pomp. True, they receive *khilats* from the Government in return, but the *khilats* are hardly equal even to one-tenth of the value of their

presents. The British Government is not so liberal in the matter of *khilats* as were the late Mughal emperors of Delhi. It is not so liberal in giving as it is ready in accepting presents. The darbars are now more frequent than they were in the time of the Hon'ble East India Company. They are calculated to ruin the native chiefs, while no appreciable good accrues from them. Why does not the Government put a stop to them?

The same paper publishes a communicated article, in which
for North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1880-
81.

Circulation,
275 copies.

the writer makes some remarks on the Education Report for the North-

Western Provinces for 1880-81. The

Director of Public Instruction has shown great wisdom in increasing the pay of the sub-deputy inspectors of the lowest grade, and in extending the term of the tenure of middle class vernacular scholarships from two to four years. It is difficult to realize why money is uselessly spent on the maintenance of separate schools for Eurasian children. If the Eurasians are considered natives, they may attend the schools where the latter receive instruction. If they are considered Europeans, they may attend the schools established for the Europeans. However, we cannot find fault with Mr. Griffith for the establishment of separate schools for the Eurasian children, because he is bound to carry out the orders of the higher authorities. As regards the employment of students in the public service, Mr. Harrison, the Principal of the Muir Central College, complained in a late Educational Report that all the subordinate posts in the public offices were monopolized by the Bengalis. In the report under review Mr. Griffith says that a new opening has been afforded to College students in their admission by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in his office, and that they have been declared to be far superior to the ordinary run of Bengali clerks. Mr. Griffith seems to have been labouring under some misapprehension. The natives of these provinces were never ineligible for posts in the public offices. The Bengalis

were hitherto more largely employed than the natives, because the latter were not able to compete with the former. We wish that both the Bengalis and the natives should not look upon employment in the public service as the only means of earning their livelihood, but should follow other walks of life. It is really surprising that a man of Mr. Griffith's learning and experience should have made such remarks about the unfortunate Bengalis. If the Bengalis are looked upon as foreigners at the other side of the Aryavart and have no claim for employment in the public service, what claim can the Panjabis, the Kashmiris, the Madrasis, &c., possibly have? We hope that the officers will not expose themselves to ridicule by making such invidious race distinctions in future. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Sir George Couper takes no notice of Mr. Griffith's remarks, and has observed in his review that students should not regard employment in the public service as the goal of education. Finally, we regret to state that these provinces are very backward compared with all the other provinces, except the Central Provinces, in the matter of education. Education was in a comparatively flourishing state in the time of the Hon'ble Sir William Muir. But the gradual reduction of expenditure on education since his retirement has checked all progress. The Bareilly and the Delhi Colleges were abolished some time ago, and the Agra College is now threatened. The natives of these provinces do not yet appreciate education. A well-to-do native would not pay even a small monthly school fee of 8 annas for the instruction of his son. The Lieutenant-Governor should not be content with merely reading the report of the Director of Public Instruction at the end of each year. He should, like Sir William Muir, himself occasionally visit colleges and schools, and do everything in his power to encourage education.

The *Benares Punch* of the 8th November (received on the 17th idem) publishes a picture in which England sucking the life-blood of India.

Englishman and India as a weak and thin Hindu. The former sucks the blood of the latter by means of a pipe, one end of which is applied to the mouth of the former, and the other is lodged in the stomach of the latter.

RAILWAY.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 15th November complains

The supply of water to passengers at railway stations.

that the arrangements made at the railway stations for the supply of water to passengers are not good. There is a

water-bearer at every station. But at some stations no water-bearer is to be found on the arrival of the train, and when one is found at any station he is not able to supply water to all those who want it in a short time. The station-masters should not employ water-bearers on any other work at the time of the arrival of passenger trains, and should see that they properly perform their duties.

The same paper urges that, just as the Government has

The appointment of spies by the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway Company to watch the conduct of its servants.

appointed secret police in the Panjab to detect criminals, the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway Company should appoint spies who should secretly

watch the conduct of the Company's servants. Some railway employés ill-treat passengers, extort money from them, and commit thefts.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 9th November publishes

The Station Master, Ajmere.

an article communicated by its Ajmere correspondent. The writer states that

a merchant despatched a bundle containing different articles, such as carpets, hats, shoes, &c., to the value of two or three thousand rupees, by railway from Delhi to Ajmere, in order to sell them at the late Pushkar fair. When he arrived at Ajmere and took the bundle from the railway authorities, it appeared to him to have been tampered with one corner. When he opened it in the presence of the Station Master, 72 articles were missing. Its weight was found to be seven and a half seers less than that stated in the railway receipt which

Circulation,
425 copies.

Circulation,
225 copies.

the merchant had received from the goods clerk at Delhi. Now the Station Master told him that if he wanted to take away the bundle, he must give a receipt to the effect that he had lost nothing; but that if he claimed compensation for the loss, he must leave the bundle with him, obtain lists from those persons from whom he had made purchases showing the price of each article, and also produce some witnesses who should certify that all those articles which the bundle was said by him to contain were put in the bundle in their presence. He requested that the bundle might be made over to him in order that he might sell the articles at the fair, and said that on his return from the fair he would give all the proof required by the Station Master. But the Station Master did not agree to this. The merchant was obliged to give a note to the Station Master stating that he had lost nothing : because if he went to Delhi, Meerut, and Rampur, where he had made the purchases, to collect the necessary proof, the fair, which was to begin only three days after, would be over by the time he would be able to return to Ajmere.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Muraqqa-i-Tahzib* (Luckow) of the 15th November complains that the passengers are exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining tickets at the Lucknow railway station on occasions of fairs. Some police constables are placed near the window at the booking-office to preserve order among the people, but they themselves create confusion and disorder. The writer himself saw that at 7 P. M. on the 4th instant, when the tickets were being distributed, the police constables took the passengers who paid them bribes to the window by the exit, and when the hundreds of passengers who had come by the proper door and stood at the other end of the window waiting for tickets became impatient at this improper proceeding of the constables and cried, the latter came and pushed them. On occasions of large fairs a European police officer should be posted near the booking-office to preserve order among the passengers and to see that the police constables

commit no illegal acts. Moreover, a notice should be put up in English, Hindi, and Urdu over the window at the booking-office to the effect that if any passenger makes any noise he will be fined ; and that if any railway police constable asks for a bribe from any passenger, the latter should report the matter to the Station Master.

L O C A L .

The *Waqaya Alam* (Gházipur) of the 12th November

Circulation,
250 copies.

The murder of a zamindar by his tenants in Gházipur.

refers to the murder of Kamman Khan,

the zamindar of Nagsar, Gházipur.

When he was riding from Nagsar to the Dildarnagar railway station on the evening of the 28th October last, some sixty or seventy men, who were his own servants and tenants, attacked him about three miles from the railway station and cruelly beat him to death by sticks. As soon as his brother heard of the murder, he reported the matter to the Magistrate, who at once sent the District Superintendent of Police to make local enquiries and arrest the offenders. The Superintendent of Police conducted the enquiries with great tact and ability. The Magistrate himself went to the spot and took down the depositions of the accused and the witnesses. This murder has created terror in the minds of all the zamindars and talukdars in the district, and made their tenants insolent. We hope that the offenders will be very severely punished.

A correspondent of the *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 15th No-

Circulation,
200 copies.

The Id riots at Bhagalpur, Bengal. — member, writing from Bhagalpur, says

it is to be regretted that religious

enmity between the Hindus and Musalmans seems to have revived throughout the country. A dispute arose between the Hindus and Musalmans at Bhagalpur last year in connection with the slaughter of a cow. Before they had been fully reconciled to each other another quarrel took place on the occasion of the late Id. When a Musalman was going to kill a cow inside his house on the day of the late id,

about two hundred Hindus forcibly entered his house, seized the cow, beat him, and looted all his property.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The levy of a duty by
the Municipal Committee
of Amroha on parcels.

The Amroha correspondent of the *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnour) of the 18th November complains that the Municipal Committee of Amroha levies a duty even on parcels. No duty is levied on parcels by any other municipal committee in the Moradabad district or rather in the whole province. Some municipalities levy a duty on those parcels only which contain dutiable goods and are addressed to merchants, but not on others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 16th November publishes an article communicated by one Mu-harram Ali of Lahore. The writer complains that a book called the *Umm-al-Tawárikh*, which contains many obscene and indecent terms, has been published by Shekh Husain Ali, the proprietor of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), and refers to some of the pages where such terms occur. Three copies of the book must have been sent to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore by the author, but it is surprising that he has taken no notice of such an obscene book. The author has dedicated the book to the Nawab of Rampúr, who is an able prince and poet, but it should have been more appropriately dedicated to the Lahore University College. It really deserves to be burnt by the common hangman.

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* of the 16th November refers to an account published in the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 7th idem, of the recent visit of the editor* of that paper to Kashmir, and remarks that that

* The editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* and some other native editors appear to have been invited to Kashmir by the Maharaja to attend his son's marriage. The editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* has been publishing an account of his visit to Kashmir and speaks in high terms of the Maharaja and the high officials of the state.

account must be a warning to those of our contemporaries that have been deceived by the misrepresentations of interested correspondents at Kashmir, and have repeatedly published articles denouncing the administration in that state. The editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, in his account of his visit to Kashmir says that the Maharaja and the Prime Minister of the state are very able and intelligent men. It is almost needless to say that he must now be regretting his mistake in having published articles against that state some time ago. It reflects great credit on his moral courage that he did not hesitate to praise the Maharaja, whom he had lately so severely denounced, as soon as he was convinced of his mistake by personal experience. We hope that those of our native contemporaries that have been publishing complaints against Kashmir will not in future readily believe their interested correspondents. Some of them have not their own correspondents at Kashmir, but denounce the state on the strength of the false news circulated by our wicked Anglo-Indian contemporaries, that hate every native thing and desire that every native state should be annexed to British territories. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries sometimes even invent false stories. Some time ago they complained that the Musalmans were oppressed and were excluded from the public service in Kashmir. They also charged the Maharaja with sinking some vessels filled with men in the stream and urged the annexation of Kashmir. But on enquiry all these complaints were found to be utterly false. Let our Anglo-Indian contemporaries do what they please. But our native contemporaries should be very careful in publishing complaints against any native state for two reasons—*first*, the native states are a source of strength and honour to the whole native population and the Government; and *secondly*, the native chiefs are very timid and have not the courage to answer the charges that may be brought against them by any newspaper, but they are grieved to the heart by such false charges.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Afzab-i-Hind	Jallandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Novr. 19th	Novr. 22nd	...
2	Ajtab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divau Buus Singh	" 14th & 18th	" 16th & 22nd	...
3	Agra Akbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali	" 12th	" 21st	225 copies.
4	Ahsan-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Hussain Khan	" 10th	" 18th	...
5	Ahsa-i-Silasari	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bekhsh	" 12th	" 19th	...
6	Ain-ul-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 21st	...
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 19th	" 22nd	...
8	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 16th	" 21st	...
9	Akhbar-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mira Faiyaz Beg	" 15th	" 17th	...
10	Akhbar-i-Tanzeem	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chaud	" 16th	" 19th	...
11	Akmal-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	" 15th	" 18th	...
12	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 15th & 19th	" 17th & 21st	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	Almora Akbar	Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 19th	...
14	Anjuman-i-Akhbar	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	" 20th	51 copies.
15	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 12th	" 17th	135 "
16	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lebo. &	Urdu-Eng-	Ditto	Mir Nasir Ali	" 15th	" 19th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
17	Bengal Punch	" Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Asif Ali Hugain	" 1st	" 17th	...

18	<i>Dabda-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto	... Thakur Prasad	" 12th	" 16th	... 225 copies.
19	<i>Dabda-i-Sikandri</i> , Rámpur ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto	... Muhammad Hussain,	" 15th	" 17th	410 "
20	<i>Deli Punch</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	... Husein Ali	Octr. 81st & 9th	" 17th & 17th respectively,	225 "
21	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto ... Gwalior ...	Ditto	... Gurmuukh Singh	Novr. 16th	" 21st	300 "
22	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Hindi-Urdú, Urdu ... Lucknow, Jaipur ...	Ditto	... Norez Ali Khan	" 18th	" 19th	300 "
23	<i>India's Press</i> ...	Urdu ... Hindi	Ditto	... Mahabir Prasad	" 12th & 19th	" 18th & 22nd	300 "
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Hindi	Bi-weekly	... Bae Ganeshi Lal	8th	" 18th	50 "
25	<i>Jatva-i-Tár</i> ...	Meerut ... Lucknow, Beuraes ...	Weekly	... Muhammad Yaqub	9th	" 17th	250 "
26	<i>Karnatak Káhi Patrika</i> ...	Hindi-Urdú, Urdu ... Hindi	Ditto	... Raileshwar Prasad ...	14th	" 19th	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
27					15th	" 18th	310 copies.
28	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow, Urdu	Bi-monthly	Revd. T. Craven	18th	" 22nd	350 "
29	<i>Kav Vachan Sudha</i> ...	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	14th	" 19th	90 "
30	<i>Khair Khanda-i-Alam</i> ...	Bengal	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th	" 18th	300 "
31	<i>Khair Khuda-i-Hind</i> ...	Delhi ... Lucknow, Gujranwala.	Bi-monthly	Maha Narain	" 16th	" 16th	20 "
32	<i>Khair Khudai-Oudh</i> ...	Ditto ... Lucknow, Jubb.	Ditto	Khairati Lal	18th	" 17th	600 "
33	<i>Khair Khudai-Punjab</i> ...	Gujranwala.	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 18th	" 17th	190 "
34	Kok-i-Nér	Lehorg ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ... Jauwad Ali	" 16th & 19th	" 19th & 21st	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
35	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ...	Meerut ...	Weekly	... Jamil-é-din	" 9th & 16th	" 16th & 22nd	365 copies.
36	<i>Mawarí Gáza</i> ...	Jodhpur ...	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	14th	" 18th	100 "
37	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i> ...	Hindi-Urdú, Urdu ... Bijnor ... Lucknow, Qawapore,	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	15th	" 17th	200 "
38	<i>Málik-i-Nimroz</i> ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	"	"	90 "
39	<i>Munk-e-Jhája</i> ...	Lucknow, Ditto ...	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	"	"	20 "
40	<i>Muraqá-i-Táhsis</i> ...	Ditto ... Qawapore,	Ditto	Bihari Lal	"	"	125 "
41	<i>Mutta-i-Nér</i> ...		Weekly	Nabi Baksh	17th	"	82 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
								1881. 1881.
42	Naiyer-i-Azam	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Amjid Ali	Novr. 14th	Novr. 17th	120 copies.
43	Naiyer-i-Hind	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	" 20th	" 21st	...
44	Najm-i-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ruh-e-Ish Khan	" 16th	" 18th	200 copies.
45	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jannu Lais	" 15th	" 21st	325 copies.
46	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	" "	" 18th	106 copies.
47	Navin Vachak	Lucknow,	Hiudi	Ditto	Muhammad Noroz	" 16th	" 19th	...
48	Nur-al-Abed	Allahabad,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Ali Khan, Roshan Lal	" 15th	" 18th	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
49	Oudh Awigar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub, Sheo Prasad	" 19th	" 20th	387 copies.
50	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	" " 16th to 22nd	" " 16th to 22nd	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	
51	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	" 15th	" 20th	600 copies.
52	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 9th & 12th	" " 300	"
53	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Kikhi Keash	" 15th	" 18th	300 copies.
54	Prince of Wales' Gazzette.	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kee Gainesui Lal	" 4th & 12th	" 16th & 21st	50 respectively.
55	Rajah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 17th	" 22nd	600 copies.
56	Rashtriya Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	" Nadir Ali Shah	" 14th & 17th	" 16th & 19th	617 respectively.
57	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	" Octr. 15th	" 16th	110 copies.

58	<i>Sabha Kapurthala</i>	... Kapurthala	Ditto	... Ditto	... Sharf-al-din	... Novr. 19th	... 22nd	... 455	...
59	<i>Sadiq-al-Akhbar</i>	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	... Ditto	... Abdul Quds	... 17th	... 20th	...	" "
60	<i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	... 16th	... 18th	... 150	" "
61	<i>Sahas</i>	... Allahabad	Bengali	... Weekly	Rājni Kānt Bāsu	... 14"	... 16th	... 275	" "
62	<i>Sajjan Kritis Sudhar-kar.</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	... Ditto	Banshi Dhar	... 14th	... 18th	... 225	" "
63	<i>Takrib-al-Aseer</i>	... Sitapur	Urdu	... Monthly	Manni Lal	... 1st	... 19th	... 300	" "
64	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	Gyan Chand	... 10th, 12th,	... 17th & 22nd	... 900	" "
65	<i>Vriti Dhara</i>	... Dhar	Marathi	... Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	... 14th & 16th.	... respectively.	125	" "
66	<i>Waqat-i-Alam</i>	... Ghazipur	Urdu	... Ditto	Siraj-al-din Ahmad,	... 14th	... 20th	...	250
						... ,,	... 18th	... ,,	" "

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th November, 1881. }

PRIYĀ DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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